DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ..... $12
" " " 3 " ..... 7
" " " 1 " ..... 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months ..... 7
" " 3 " ..... 4
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months ..... 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.


### A Noble Youth.

The Fayetteville Observer, of Monday last, says:

A friend has shown us a letter from a boy of 18 years to his aunt in this place, which so abounds with noble sentiments, consistent with noble acts, that we make an extract from it, and ask whether a people whose *boys* are made of such stuff are likely to be subjugated?

The youth volunteered in an Arkansas regiment at the beginning of the war, when he was but fifteen years of age, and has been content to serve ever since as a private in the army of Tennessee, now in Georgia, and now declines a proposal of his aunt to endeavor to get him a place where he might serve the Confederacy with more comfort and less danger, and gives such generous reasons therefor as must strike every one with admiration.

After quieting his aunt's mind as to himself and his brother (an officer) both having been barefooted, by the assurance that they were now well clothed, he says:

"I am extremely grateful to Uncle for his endeavors to procure me a place, and I cannot tell you how delighted I would be to live with you, but honor and duty compel me to decline. I am now eighteen—a little over. I am robust and inured to hardships. This is the most trying hour our country has yet seen. She needs every one. It would be inconsistent both with what I have preached and practiced to leave active service now. Would it not look cowardly and weak for me, after fighting and marching for nearly three years, that too when there was some danger of disease mastering me—to now go back from the front, leaving perhaps, some father of a family to fill the place that should be mine, I to retire to the peaceful occupation that should be his? This when I am as stout as an oak? No, dear Aunt, I know you will agree with me. My health is good; I have never yielded to despondency. The country is plunged in gloom; traitors are abroad; speculators are sucking the life-blood of our currency.—Even the veterans of three years' fighting and marching such as has never been surpassed, even these men allow discontent to eat away the props that have sustained their heart's patriotism, pride and revenge, and are allowing that fell crime desertion to enter their midst. How could I look at this state of things not and vow never to lay down my arms till yankees with all their foul, polluting customs and "isms" are banished from our South? I know you will feel I am right. Another greater and more forcible argument than any is, that there has been started in this army a spirit of re-enlistment that is spreading through the entire force, and which I venture to say will make this army by spring one consolidated, enthusiastic and determined bulwark between our homes and the enemy. It seems as if Providence, ever merciful, had in all our darkness, given us this one ray of light by which to see our way. The movement commenced with the 154th Tennessee, and spread like wild fire through all the Tennessee regiments, so that the whole of Cheatham's, and most of Stewart's divisions have voluntarily re-enlisted for the war. Last week the first signs in our divisions showed themselves. One beautiful night I was awakened by one prolonged cheer, and on going out found an immense crowd around the Colonel's tent. There were about 3,000, perfectly wild with enthusiasm, who had come to show their desire and willingness to go in for the war. After a speech from the Colonel, they formed a procession and started for Gen. Govan. There was a band of twenty-five musicians, and the men marched to the tune of "Dixie," with as much life and enthusiasm as in '61. It was a glorious sight; I shall never forget it. Could the cowardly skulkers have seen it, they would be ashamed in their hearts. The next day the enlisting commenced and the majority of the brigade is already in. It will all no doubt go in. The Colonel, after swearing in the officers, assembled the men. They were sworn in bunches of fours. There those men, the fires of patriotism illuminating their eyes, their hats off, their hands on the Bible, stood with the blush of conscious heroism on their faces taking the oath of eternal fidelity to their country. In that oath they swore to die freemen rather than live slaves. Oh, it was a grand sight.

Gen. Johnston is very popular, and has the confidence of the army."

### Internal Strife.

The Lynchburg Republican publishes a letter from an army correspondent near Somerville Ford, Va., which gives the following account of the Yankee re-enlistment:

"Two gentlemen, who have been scouting in Prince William county, and have just returned from there, staid in camp last night, and report that there has been a heavy fight among a corps of Yankee troops stationed near Bristoe Station, under the following circumstances:

A day had been appointed for re-enlisting the men of this corps, and a large number of barrels of whiskey had been brought down and the heads knocked out and the men invited to drink, in order to get them up to the *sticking point*. Some of the Dutch and Irish pitched in, got tight, and arrayed themselves in the lines of the re-enlisted, but the calculating, full-blooded Yankees, together with a large portion of the whole, smelt the rat and refused to participate; whereupon the re-enlisted men commenced taunting the rest, and a general row followed, all parties seizing their arms. The fight lasted for hours, and the firing is said to have been terrific. The commanding officer had six pieces of artillery opened on the insurgents, and finally succeeded in restoring quiet.

Five hundred men are reported as killed, and a long train of ambulances and wagons were loaded and sent off with wounded. I presume there is no doubt as to the truth of this affair, as officers in this regiment have received letters from their families in that neighborhood confirming the facts, and stating that they heard the firing, &c. Two thousand of the men implicated in this matter were placed in irons, which fact will give you some idea of the extent and importance of this affair.—This is the second fight the Yankees have had lately, as reported by a prisoner.

Two Yankee regiments, whose terms of service had expired, were ordered to advance against the rebels, which they refused to do, and a brigade was ordered against them.—The two regiments are said to have whipped the brigade, both losing about one hundred men killed and wounded.


# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864. VOL. I—No. 31.


CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27, 1864.

SIR: I have been informed that you have made an unkind allusion in your paper to Capt. Barnett, and I, formerly Conscript Officer for the 3d Cong. District, N. C., because of the publication in the Raleigh Progress of our appointments for the examination of Conscripts in that District.

In reply I will say, that I proposed to Capt. Barnett to make the publication in your paper, but he insisted that it should be made in the paper having the largest circulation.

In reply, we have only to say, that our remarks on the matter referred to, were intended to show that it was rather ungrateful in a paper receiving Government patronage through its Enrolling Officers and others, to be throwing all manner of impediments in the way of the success of that Government; and that it was quite singular that Government Officers should select such a medium for publishing official orders.

As to the paper having the largest circulation, Capt. Barnett had better ascertain the *facts* in the case, lest he be guilty of misleading others. For his information we assert, that *The Confederate* has a larger circulation, by several hundred, than any other Daily now published or that has ever been published in Raleigh—and the Progress publishes none but a daily.

[For The Confederate.

### Honor to whom Honor is Due.

EDITORS OF CONFEDERATE:—Being a lover of justice and wishing to see all have their deserved portion, I am prompted to write a few lines in order that I may bring before the public the deserving merits of Col. W C, Clarke, of the 24th N. C. Regiment.

This gallant officer, when the war broke out, was practising law in Texas; but no sooner had the tocsin sounded its blast calling the country to arms, than he, true to his mother State, left the land of his adoption and came to cast his lot with North Carolina's sons. Upon his arrival he was elected Colonel of the 24th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, and was immediately sent to Western Virginia, where he saw hard service, which thinned the ranks of his gallant Regment, and now, many a mound of earth on Big Sewell Mountain, marks the spot where lie many brave sons of North Carolina, and but for the energies of the Col., probably many who now compose his command, would have been placed alongside those on the rugged heights of Sewell Mountain; but his untiring efforts at last prevailed on the War Department to allow him to bring his regiment to Petersburg to recruit. He was then sent to N. C., where he remained until the Spring of '62, when the regiment reorganized and unanimously re-elected him Colonel. The regiment was then placed in Gen. R. Ransom's Brigade. The Col. gallantly led the regiment in the battles around Richmond, through the Maryland campaign, and at the battle of Fredericsburg. He has been with the regiment in every fight in which it has been engaged save one. He is senior Col. of the State, and besides has been a military man since the Mexican war, and bears now the traces of wounds received in that struggle, for which service he was breveted Major. So you see he is no latter-day military man; but one enured to hardships, experienced in military rules and tactics, and in every way capable of having a higher position than he now holds; but notwithstanding all this, there have been two junior Colonels promoted from the same Brigade with Col. Clarke, and yet you hear no murmur, but like a true patriot and high-minded gentleman, which he is, he says not a word, and looks only for promotion through merit upon the field of battle. But as I heard it remarked by an official the other day, I fear he has no friends to urge his claims, and he is too proud to enter the game of "you push me and I'll push you."

It would be a source of pleasure to his many friends in North Carolina to see him promoted, and I hope that yet his may be crowned with the chaplet of honor which it so justly merits; but let his fortunes be as they may, we shall honor him for his deeds, and when history, impartial history, shall make up its record of honors, may he have his full share.

A SOLDIER.

For The Confederate.

### North Carolina vs. Virginia.

Having had occasion to travel much recently in the State of North Carolina, we desire to express our sincere thanks to its people for their uniform kindness to us, and to the ladies of Lexington do we especially wish to testify our gratitude for their unbounded hospitality during a brief sojourn at that place. But once before, during three years' service, have we met with a welcome which has left such a lasting impression upon our men. Williamburg, Va., and Lexington, N. C., will not be forgotten by us. Their kindness and patriotism has had a good effect, and a tendency to remove the false idea which had been created by newspapers. If the ladies of the Confederacy would emulate the noble example of the kind-hearted and patriotic ladies of Lexington, the lonely life of our soldier boys would be cheered and they would go forth to the conflict with a determination to conquer or die in defence of the liberties of the country.

In this connection, we desire to say a word in regard to a reference made in the *Confederate* to our Brigade (Corse's) at Newbern.—Neither the men of this command, nor our brave, great-hearted old Brigadier, partake of the feeling of hostility for Carolinians which the newspapers seem to think exists between the troops of the two States. In the first battle of the revolution (Bethel) it was our fortune and privilege to stand by the side of a Carolina regiment, and the only man who was killed on that memorable day was a native born Virginian and an adopted son of North Carolina. On many a hard contested field since that day our men have fought side by side with the gallant sons of the old North State, and, with all deference, it does seem to us that instead of engendering a spirit of jealousy, our editors should endeavor to foster feelings of harmony among our soldiers.

Please call the attention of the Richmond papers to this article. We are anxious that the people of Virginia should know how their soldiers are treated by the kind-hearted and hospitable citizens of North Carolina.

It would not be improper to state here, that this Regiment has unanimously re-enlisted for the war.

By giving this an insertion in your paper you will confer a favor on the officers and men of the 15TH VA. REGT.

OXFORD, GRANVILLE Co.

*Editors of the Confederate:*—As I have waited several weeks for an account of a Holden demonstration which came off at this place on Tuesday the 26th of January, and as the Standard has been silent on the subject, I have ventured to give the public a few of the particulars of said meeting.

In the first place, it was made known at the Wilton meeting on the 21st, (which have been so extensively noticed in the Standard and Progress,) that there would be a meeting of all the substitute men of Granville at Oxford on the 26th, at which time business of great importance would be laid before them. It was especially requested that every substitute man and his friends should be present. Accordingly, on the above named day there was a smart sprinkling of the above described individuals assembled in the Court house at the sound of the bell, and also a respectable number of outsiders—say one hundred and fifty, or two hundred—when, on motion, L. A. Paschall was called to the chair, who upon taking his seat requested a Mr. Edwards to explain the objects of the meeting: whereupon this little man arose to his feet and made a speech—and *such* a speech! I shall not attempt to follow him, but there was one part of it that astonished some of the natives the in part which he alluded to *Magna Charta* and its being extorted from king John by the old French Barons at the battle of Pharsalia.

With the exception of the above flight it showed plainly throughout, that it was carefuly compiled from the most choice articles of the Standard. He gave particular prominence to the idea that the liberty of North Carolina was in great danger of being entirely subverted by the Government at Richmond—in short, his speech was made up of the grossest abuse of his own Government. And the strangest part of the matter is, that not one word of fault did he find of Abram Liucoln, and his vile crew of hirelings, who at that very time were devastating the fairest portion of our State.

After ventelating himself quite extensively for about one hour he took his seat, having satisfied every individual present that Mr. E. was a great man—*in his own opinion.*

Mr. J. T. Littlejohn then rose and remarked that he did not get up to make a speech, but he would simply remark that these meetings were treasonable, and were calculated to do a great deal of harm at a distance, but none where the authors and movers were known. He took his seat amidst some applause, and some hisses from the Holdenites, and I presume it was not thought safe to offer the resolutions which had been carefuly prepared, (of course) for fear they would be voted down by an indignant majority. So, on motion, the meeting was adjourned to February Court. But that was the last of it! No meeting took place Court week, for the very good reason that the men of this county would have indignantly frowned down any such resolutions as were passed at Wilton by a few substitute men and Holdenites.

We protest against the idea of men who have sheltered themselves from military service behind little clerkships, being the exponents and representatives of public opinion in this county. Granville is all right; be sure of that—though we may have a few traitors and cowards, amongst us. We love and honor Gov. Vance and are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until we can get an honorable peace through the proper channel.

GRANVILLE.

### NEWS BY THE MAILS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.—The Government has received no official intelligence of the fighting in Northern Georgia, reported in the telegraphic column; and the conclusion is that the whole affair was hardly more than heavy skirmishing. It is supposed that the enemy made the demonstration to determine the truth of the rumor circulated in their camp that Johnston's army had been weakened by detachments of his forces to the Southwest; and that the Yankees have been so well satisfied in this regard that they have beat a hasty retreat to the Chickamauga.

LONGSTREET'S MOVEMENT—CAPTURE OF YANKEES.—It is no longer disguised that Longstreet has fallen back to Greeneville and Bull's Gap. It is reported that a portion of his forces crossed the river at Strawberry Plains on Saturday last, and were attacked on Sunday by the enemy, which drove our forces back. The pontoon bridges were cut loose to keep the enemy from pursuing. The report is, that Longstreet fell back to prevent a flank movement. We may say, however, that the public need feel no anxiety as to this movement of Longstreet, as we are assured that its real object, which of course it would be imprudent to mention, is very far from being the occasion for any misgivings.

For a long time Longstreet's army has been an idle force in the Confederacy. When it fell back from Knoxville, it went into winter quarters near Morristown, where it has been in a state of isolation until recently. We do not know that the bridges have yet been repaired on the route to Morristown from Bristol, a distance of ninety miles, traversed by couriers and uncertain mail carriers. The Holston has divided the two armies, which the enemy has now crossed. It is conjectured that the Yankees desire to occupy the country held by Longstreet, in order to subsist themselves during the winter; but on the other hand it is very certain that Longstreet has not retired from the pressure of the enemy's forces, but for considerations entirely independent of them.

CUMBERLAND GAP.—A letter from the neighborhood of Cumberland Gap, says:

"The Yankee forces in this country are limited. Only five regiments at the Gap.—These forces are suffering for supplies of every character. Their trains are captured every time they dare to venture to this county for supplies. You need not be surprised to hear of the enemy evacuating the Gap at any day. Our forces hover around them daily so close that they can't come far on this side of the mountain."

FROM THE SOUTH-SIDE.—We have again rumors of demonstrations of the enemy on the South Side. It is reported that a Yankee gunboat came up Pagan Creek last Friday morning, and it was supposed that troops intended to land at Smithfield.

On Thursday night, a party of Yankees landed at Barrett's neck, and came up near the village of Chuckatuck, but without committing many depredations, returned to the boat.

The following was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Longstreet:

"GREENVILLE, February 27, 1864.

"*To General S. Cooper:*

"Brigadier-General William E. Jones captured two hundred and fifty-six of the enemy, and thirteen negroes, near Wyman's Mill, five miles east of Cumberland Gap. They belonged to the Eleventh Tennessee (Federal) regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Davis, who was taken, wounded.

"General Vaughan co-operated, and attacked the enemy in front. Our loss was three killed and three wounded. The enemy had five killed and many wounded.

"[Signed] J. LONGSTREET,
"Lieutenant General Commanding."

THE TAX LAW.—We learn that, according to the construction of the recent tax law in the Treasury Department, tax-payers will be required to state the articles and objects subjected to a specific or *ad valorem* tax, held, owned, or possessed by them on the 17th day of February, 1864, the date of the act.

The daily wages of detailed soldiers and other employees of the Government are not liable to taxation as income, although they may amount, in the aggregate, to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.—*Richmond Examiner.*

## Miscellaneous.


**OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,** RALEIGH, March 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer

**50 Hands Wanted.**—We wish to Hire for the balance of the year (50) FIFTY ABLE-BODIED HANDS, to cut wood in Burke county, N. C., at our Iron Works. Said hands will be well fed and taken care of. Apply soon, and address C. P. MENDENHALL, at Greensboro', or E. P. JONES, at Morganton, Burke co., N. C.
30-d12t.

**$100 Reward.**—Lost on the night of the 27th inst., between the Capitol and the Yarborough House, one package containing orders from Col. Mallett to report at Wilmington, One Hundred Dollars interest bearing, several Twenty Dollar Bills and letters. The above reward will be paid by leaving the articles at the YARBOROUGH HOTEL.
30-1t*

**A Good Investment.**—The Subscriber has two lots of Cotton, one of 35 Bales in *Sumter District*, also one of 34 in Newberry District S. C. He will sell either lot. It is well stored in the country and in two miles of the R. R. Apply soon. My address is Wilson N. C.
30-d3t.* R. H. BLOUNT.

**The Bingham School.**
Tuition to the end of the current term, $150
Board per month (boys furnishing a pair sheets and blankets) 100
All in advance.
Address W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
25-12td* Oaks, Orange, N. C

# AUCTION SALE.

## BY PANNILL & SON,

*PETERSBURG, VA.*

**Valuable Land & Lots in Weldon, N. C.**

ON TUESDAY, 8th March next, at 12 o'clock, M., we shall sell at auction, in front of our store, the following valuable property in and adjoining the town of Weldon, N. C., belonging to the heirs of Daniel Weldon, dec'd.

A lot of 10¼ acres, bounded by the trace of the old Canal Lock and the Roanoke river. On the land some valuable mill sites may be had.

A lot of 4 acres, bounded on the South by the R. N. Co's., basin, and on the North of the R. river.

A lot of 21 acres, above and adjoining the town of Weldon, and bounded on the South by the Canal, and on the North by the river.

A lot of 12½ acres, South of the Canal.

Two other lots, of two acres each, adjoining the above.

A lot of 22¾ acres, South of the town and between the Wilmington and R. & G. R. R.

An Island in the river, opposite the Western end of the Town, containing 9½ acres.

Also the following lots, viz: 8, 10, 14; 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 48, 55, 58, 59 and 63.

A plot of the property can be seen at our office.

All the property is valuable and offers to capitalists a fine opportunity for investment. The immense water power at and adjacent to Weldon, and the four long railroads which connect at that point, must, at no distant day, cause a large manufacturing city to spring up at that place.

PANNILL & SON, Auct'rs.
Feb. 29, 1864.—29-d7t.

**Income Bonds of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.**

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.

THE INCOME BONDS of this Company are due and payable at the Bank of Charleston, S. C., in the City of Charleston on the 1st day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all holders of said Bonds that they will be paid on presentation at said Bank in the City of Charleston on maturity, with any interest coupons thereon. Also, that they will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office of this Company in Wilmington, N. C., with any interest coupons due thereon, if preferred by the holders. The interest accruing on these Bonds will cease on and after the 1st day of March, 1864. THOS. D. WALKER,
29-d2w President.

**Notice.**

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOCKville Mining and Manufacturing Company will meet at the office of Kemp P. Battle, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 8th March, 1864, to organize the Company.

By order of the Commissioners. 26-d5t*

**$300 Reward.**—Runaway from the subscribers on Monday the 15th instant, two negroes—DUNCAN and JANE. Duncan is about 6 feet high, stout and able, weighs about 175 pounds—dark color but not *black*—is polite, smart and intelligent and is a Tanner. Altogether he is a No. 1 boy. Jane is tall for a woman; not overly stout, and unsound. We believe they were induced to, and advised in their escape by some white man, and carried off in a wagon. They carried everything with them. We will give two hundred dollars for the delivery of Duncan and one hundred dollars for Jane, or their confinement in any jail so that we can get them.

Duncan is about 38 years old and Jane about 32—husband and wife.
23-d24t CAIN & RUFFIN.
Hillsboro', Orange county N. C., Feb. 19, 1864.

**JOB WORK**

Of all description neatly executed at this office



DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TWO DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.


## Miscellaneous.


WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

**Bank of Washington—at Greensboro',** Feb. 10th, 1864. A meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, March 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. STEVENSON, Cashier.
14-d3tawtd*

**Oxford Female College.**—The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 13th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks.
Tuition in each school $60.
Piano rent $15. No extra charges.
Board, varies with provisions.
J. H. MILLS,
5-tf. Oxford, N. C.

**Notice.**—On the First day of every month I shall send a special agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1863-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

**HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY.**—The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON, Sup't.
Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

**$100 Reward**—Runaway from Mrs. B. I. Hayes' plantation, in Warren County, N. C., on the 16th inst., a negro man named ANTHONY. He is about 42 years of age, black complexion, has good teeth, is badly ruptured and wears a truss. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, is well set and strong looking and has a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He has a wife at Mr. Joseph Townes', near Townesville, N. C., where he will likely be found, or he may try to get to the Yankee lines, as he has a good deal of money with him. I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the said negro to me, or his apprehension and confinement in any jail so I can get him again.

JOSEPH B. JONES.
Warren Co., N. C., Feb. 17, 1864.—21-dtf

**Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory,** November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16d6t.

**Mrs. H. W. Miller.**
BOARD

| | |
|---|---|
| By the Month, | $220 |
| Daily board do | $150 |
| Transient, per day | $ 12 |

jan 16 d1y

**Wanted to Hire.**—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at
8-tf THIS OFFICE.

Office of C. S. Depository,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24th, 1864.

PERSONS BRINGING MONEY TO THIS office are hereby informed that none will be received, which is not assorted according to denomination.

This rule is adopted as much to accommodate the public as to facilitate the business of the office.

Office hours from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
C. B. HARRISON,
26-d6t C. S. Depositary.

**For Sale.**—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand.
Apply to J. M. LITTLE,
feb. 3. 1864-10-dtw-w4t. Lexington, N. C

**Newspaper Establishment for Sale.**

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" Newspaper having engaged in another business, offers that establishment for sale. It was in existence at the time of the passage of the last Military Bill, which entitles its Editor and necessary employees to exemption under that Act.

The Paper has a large circulation, and the Office is well supplied with Presses, Type and all necessary fixtures for Newspaper, Book and Job Printing. The nett income of the Office will afford from 30 to 50 per cent. profits on the price asked for the Establishment.

For price and other information desired, address "PROPRIETOR SPIRIT OF THE AGE."
26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

**Attention! Capitalists!!**

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTment of capital in an Iron Company is now open and may be embraced on application to the undersigned. Such exemptions and privileges have been obtained from the Secretary of War as ensures the prompt and successful prosecution of the enterprise.

Application must be made forthwith, when more full particulars will be given.

Ten men needed with $100,000 each, and they are wanted immediately.

W. J. HAWKINS,
Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 24, 1864.—26 d6t

Daily Progress, Wilmington Journal, Charleston Mercury, Petersburg Express, Richmond Dispatch, Fayetteville Observer and Lynchburg Republican copy one week and forward bills.

**Wanted to purchase.**—A good Piano.
Apply at this Office. an 19tf

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

**Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.**

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent. per month.

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury.

**Annual Meeting.**—The next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Co., in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 3d March, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1864. Secretary.
24 3tawd3m

**JOB WORK**

Of all kinds will be neatly executed at this office with cheapness and despatch.



DAILY CONFEDERATE.


## Miscellaneous.


A LOT OF VERY FINE CHEWING TOBACco on sale on good terms at
27 d6t* TOWLES'.

**Headquarters 3d N. C. Cavalry,** Near Kinston, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1864.

THE Divines of the State of North Carolina, are earnestly solicited to visit the 61st N. C. T., (3d Cavalry,) stationed near Kinston.

They will be liberally remunerated for their services, and have their expenses paid.

Notice of the intention of any one to comply with this call, addressed to the Commanding Officer of this Regiment, will receive prompt attention, and each one will be informed of the date his visit will be expected.

28-d5t* JNO. A. BAKER, Col.


### Soldiers' Furlough.

Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 15, 1864.—All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars appointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. B. HINES, Surgeon,
18-3awdt Medical Director.


**HOTEL FOR SALE.**—I OFFER AT PRIvate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house.
july 4.—tf. H. HARRIS.

**Office Southern Express Company,** Raleigh, N. C., February 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
18-1m *Agent.*

**Office Southern Express Company,** Augusta, Ga., February 10, 1864.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. SHUTER,
*Superintend. and Acting President.*
A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.
18 1m


## Military.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25th, 1864.

THE annexed order from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 5, 1864.

*General Orders, No. 2.*

For the information of all concerned, and to correct prevalent misapprehension, it is announced that there exists no mandatory provision of law securing to *Enrolled* Conscripts the right to choose in what company or regiment they will serve. They cannot be assigned to companies from other States, and, in general, their wishes are to be consulted as to the choice of companies, where no considerations for the good of the service intervene to prevent compliance. Assignments once made by Commandants of Conscripts, in good faith, in the exercise of their discretion, will not be considered as fit subjects for complaints.

By order.
S. COOPER,
28-d15t *Adjutant and Inspector Gen'l.*

Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1864. The following "Notice" from Bureau of Conscription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unnecessary delay in the investigation of their claims.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEP'T BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires that "applications for exemption must in all cases be made to the Enrolling Officer."

If the local Enrolling Officer has not the power to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation under Circular No. 3, Current Series, refer such applications, through the proper official channels to this Bureau. All such applications addressed to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be returned for local investigation, and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals from adverse decisions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conscripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

By order of
COL. PRESTON, Sup't.
[Signed] C. B. DUFFIELD,
16-1m A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Bulletin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, copy one month.

**Confederate States of America,** Engineer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, ——, of ——, do hereby appoint ——, of ——, my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186 .

Witness, my hand and seal, at ——, this —— day of ——, 186 .

(Signed in duplicate.)
—————— [Seal.]

Witnesses:
———
———

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES,
Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

*All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to* A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜


### The Speech of Gov. Vance.

We presented to our readers, on yesterday, the speech of Gov. Vance on the condition of the country, delivered in response to an invitation from the people of the county of Wilkes, on the 22nd of February. The people of the State will rejoice that an opportunity has been afforded to the Governor, and embraced by him, to communicate with them his observations and views on the state of the nation, and his purposes in the further progress of events. It was especially desirable that he should seize an early occasion to do so—for a bad state of feeling was being engendered in certain portions of the State, and adroit art and insidious design had more or less mingled the Governor with these reprehensible movements. In some instances, intriguing politicians, themselves the recipients of the Governor's dispensing bounty, had availed themselves of the means they had somehow acquired to the editorial control of newspaper columns, to misstate the Governor's position in so cunning a style, as while it embarrassed his friends and forced the gravest apprehension, so cloaked and guarded itself as to instil, without discovering the poison. This secret machination had its object in a gross personal ambition, that lacks principle in the same ratio as it possesses vanity. On the other hand, a more open and bolder enemy of the Governor who had already reached a point of difference, on principle, which forbade further co-operation, had commenced to undermine his antagonist in preparation for an assault that would have carried his destruction.

It is true that causes have already transpired, sufficient in themselves to check and overthrow the dangerous movement in the State, and by not anticipating these, the Governor has lost the prestige of striking the destroying blow—but his timely arrival on the field, and the huge "hug" he has given to the Anaconda, are very acceptable REINFORCEMENTS in the contest which has been some time going on.

We have read this speech with very great care, and the most of it with very great pleasure; and we have risen from the perusal of it with our impressions of Gov. Vance strengthened and fortified. He is a wonderful man—and this is a wonderful speech. In our intercourse with and observation of statesmen, we have never met with so extraordinary a *melange* of qualities as our Governor possesses—converted into a dish of suckatush, there would be rations for an army for an entire campaign. The speech is admirably adapted to the mixed audience to which it was addressed. It abounds with the most loyal, devoted and patriotic sentiments, clad in language of inspiring, thrilling, indeed sometimes of sublime eloquence. His figures are profuse—gathered as it were from an abundant granary, and scattered with the hand of a liberal dispenser—while the humor is broad, original in its application and altogether irresistible. It is a famous stump speech, let who will say the contrary, well calculated to make an impression, and will no doubt be productive of good.

We do not to-day intend to take up this speech in detail. We shall have ample opportunity to recur to it again, when an opportunity of scanning both its merits and demerits will enable us to do it justice.

We cannot say, in candor, we concur in all it says; still less do we relish the manner in which some thing were said;—but this was to be anticipated. To expect a piece of mortality of the size of the Governor to be altogether perfect, were at once unnatural and unreasonable. We are fortunate to have a quarry, of sufficient material to chisel out a perfect statue of smaller dimensions.

The speech is commended to the public. It will be read with avidity. It will exercise great influence, we hope, for good; and in most of its qualities it does honor to its author, both for intellect and for patriotic inspirations.

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The latest intelligence from Europe continues to be encouraging. The appearance of Confederate vessels in the Chinese seas, does not take us by surprise. We had heard of the purchase of ships for the Emperor of China, and we anticipated that some circumstances might happen to put these ships in the market. It seems that a disagreement has taken place. John Chinaman failed to make good his bargain, and an event that we have been sometime waiting for, is reported to have happened. If rumor speak truth, we may not fear a push towards San Francisco to take up a gold carrier on his way to Yankeedom. We refer to the correspondence from Paris in the New York *Times*, contained in the paragraph from the *Moniteur de l'Armes*, to the effect that British officers had left for Bombay, with the vessels built in England for the Chinese navy. It seems the Chinese who are rivalling England and France in naval constructions, have two cuirassed frigates building in France, which may leave soon. If any thing should occur that the Emperor backs out again, there will be a chance for a trade for some body. It is said that the "Confeds" have two frigates building at Nantes and Bordeaux. Wonder if they can come out too? If not, it would'nt be amiss to borrow the Chinaman's until ours are ready. Capt. Semmes, who is said to be penned up some where the other side, will no doubt be on hand.

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As we go to press, the gentle showers are falling, much to the benefit of the wheat and oat crop.

### Retrospect.

A few days after the Cadets of Charleston fired into the Star of the West—the first shot for Southern defence—Governor Ellis, through his Private Secretary, wrote us a letter, in which, among other things, he invited us to Raleigh to share his counsels in the then critical condition of affairs. We responded to his summons, and on our arrival we found the Governor suffering the premonitory symptoms of that fatal disease which, alas, too early for the State closed the career of a useful officer, and ardent patriot. In attendance upon the Governor, were Mr. Winslow, his chief of the Military Board; Major Bradford and Mr. H. W. Guion. About the same time too, our brethren from the army, sons of our old mother, were returning to espouse her cause. The ten Regiment Bill was on the tapis, and was soon passed, and the appointments were announced.

Of all the array of men whom we there first met, answering to the country's call—Governor Ellis, Winslow, Bradford, Guion, Cols. Stokes, Tew, Meares, Anderson, Fisher, Campbell, Shaw, Branch, Pender—all, all have fallen martyrs in the glorious cause, save Mr. Guion and ourself. The Governor lived but a short time. An unceasing attention to business, the refusal to take rest, the absorbing devotion of mind and heart, assisted disease, and hurried to a termination a life that would have been valuable in these perilous times. On some occasion, when the pressure of business does not forbid this occupation, we mean to take up the political career of Governor Ellis, and rescue his name from aspersions that never were just, and place it upon the tablets of history as it deserves. It is a sad trait in North Carolina character, that she holds in so slight esteem the reputation of her public servants, and takes so little pains to protect them.

Mr. Winslow was a man of no ordinary mind, and beyond all question was a sincere and faithful servant of the State, whose usefulness posterity will appreciate. Col. Bradford was an officer of the old army, for many years a resident of Fayettville and connected with the arsenal at that place. A polished and entertaining gentleman, he shone in every society in which he was pleased to associate—and by all who were intimate with him, he was esteemed for genial and generous characteristics.

These all fell victims to disease, but disease aggravated by labor in the cause of the public. Stokes fell in the attack near Mechanicsville, and after suffering amputation of his limb, died in the city of Richmond. Colonel Tew was stricken down at Sharpsburg. He had been with us on the preceding Sunday at South Mountain, and on that occasion we saw him for the last time. He was one of our most useful men, and the State had reason to expect from his labors a harvest of great value in the improved education of the youth within her borders. Meares was slain at the deadly assault upon the heights of Malvern Hill. He was of a stock that ensures good and brave men, and we speak the universal estimate of our friend, when we accord to him that combination of gentle and stern virtue which makes up the gentleman and soldier. Anderson was another victim of the battle of Sharpsburg. He was, perhaps, the most popular of our North Carolina officers. All who knew him, loved him. In his own command, he was idolized. His was a heavy loss to the army, for from his first entrance he had ranked high, and his whole character gave promise of more advanced and extended usefulness. Fisher, in a bold, chivalrous, and heroic dash upon the foe on the far-famed field of Manassas, in advance of his line, received his death-wound, and consecrated his name to history, along with those of Bee and Bartow, the first martyrs of the war. Campbell died at Gaines' Mill, bearing the flag of his regiment, in one of those impetuous charges of that day, which hurled the enemy from Richmond, and saved the beleaguered city. Shaw has but just perished, and his service and eulogy are fresh; and Branch, at the close of the day of Sharpsburg, after the enemy had been repulsed, by a random shot fired at long range, was stricken with a mortal wound, and died upon the spot. We could not bestow upon this officer a better testimonial than that we heard from the lips of the great Jackson, who said of General Branch, "I regard him as one of the best Brigadiers of my command. He is indefatigable and exemplary, each day a better officer than he was the day before—a most improving and useful man."

This is the array we first met at the opening of the war. Strange that the writer of this article, the least valuable of all, should alone have been spared, to pay this slight tribute to the memory of this roll of heroes of whom the nation has been deprived. Then to these are to be added—Pender, Pettigrew, Lee, Singeltary, Davis, McKinney, Riddick, Christie, and, alas! alas! a scroll whose end we cannot reach, but whom history will honor.

If these valuable lives have been lost to the country, they have not died in vain.—They have testified to the world the value of the struggle. They have poured out their blood in the cause, in token of their estimate of its sacred and meritorious character. And from the graves where they sleep, the voice comes forth of admonition against weakness and faltering, and of exhortation to exertion and courage. While the nation drops its tear for the fate of the fallen heroes, it takes new incentive to labor, from the remembrance of their valor and patriotism.

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Several communications rejected, because the names of the authors are not given to the Editors. The writer's name is always essential to secure insertion.

Lest, peradventure, he might not in a single phrase be able to embody the intention to prevent all "attempts to avoid the service," in terms so clear and precise as effectually to secure the object and guard against all possible misconstruction—the very eminent draftsman of the late act suspending the *habeas corpus* was not content with a broad, plain, unequivocal expression, as this—"and of attempts to avoid military service"—but as a further and most significant manifestation of the meaning and purpose of the law, he provided, "that in cases of palpable wrong "and oppression by any subordinate officer "upon any party who does not legally owe "military service, his superior officer shall "grant prompt relief to the oppressed party, "and the subordinate shall be dismissed from "office." The purpose of this proviso is obvious. By the act, it was the intention to close the door upon the *habeas corpus* in EVERY CASE, and thus withdraw from the civil judiciary the whole question, for the time, as to who OWE MILITARY SERVICE, and to fix the burden and responsibility upon the military officers having in charge the duty of deciding such questions. And inasmuch as the civil protection was withdrawn, it was determined to fasten a responsibility on the officer, that would secure against wrong and oppression. To this end, in any such case the immediate superior of the subordinate transgressing, is authorized to afford summary relief, and is required to do so, to the dismissal of the wrong doer.

So, if there cases had not been supposed to be included in the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, how easy, how natural, how surely would the proviso have stated, that in addition to the remedy of *habeas corpus*, the above relief should be afforded. This construction of the act is the only sensible one that can be given.

If it were not the purpose of Congress to withdraw the privilege of *habeas corpus* from a citizen conscripted by the enrolling officer, as *one who owed military service*, then why the insertion in this bill relating only to the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, any such proviso at all? It is apparent to any intelligent mind, that this proviso is intended only, and can only be taken in connection with that clause of the section which speaks of "attempts to avoid military service"—for the proviso is to guard an oppressed person who does not *owe military service*. Of course it does not relate to "desertion, or to the harboring or encouraging such" for in these cases the obligation to service does not arise; but in the other case of "attempts to avoid the service," the officer is made the judge—the decision is by him, whether service is owed or not, he decides it at his peril. If his decision oppresses the citizen, his superior comes in to the aid of the oppressed; and thus the whole matter is brought within the scope, direction and control of the War Department. The intention of Congress was to secure men—to prevent injustice, to secure uniformity.

And this being the clearly expressed intent of the law, a Judge who pertinaciously pushes the writ of *habeas corpus*, may have cause to consider that other section of the act, by which the writ is removed from cases of "attempts to aid the enemy."

It is not a remote deduction, that he who issues the writ of *habeas corpus*, having no right to do so, and summons our officials to bring before him for judicial investigation cases of whom military service is owed, when by act of Congress he has no right to have such investigation, by this means endeavors to obstruct the increase of the army—and thus "attempts to aid the enemy"

It is wonderful to us how Judge Pearson could for a moment go astray upon the construction of this law; for language seems to have been exhausted of its resources to make smooth the path of legal construction. Besides the remarkable clearness of the act, as exhibited above, the concluding section leaves no loop-hole for doubt. It declares that during the suspension, no officer shall be compelled to appear in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, or return the body of any person detained by him under the authority of the Secretary of War; but on his certificate under oath that the person detained is a prisoner for any of the causes specified in the act, and on the authority aforesaid, then the proceedings under the *habeas corpus* shall cease.

Now let us run out the case. The Secretary of War says: Walton, a principal who has furnished a substitute, owes military service, and authorizes Col. Mallett to conscript him. With this authority the Colonel enrols him and brings him under his orders. He files a petition for a *habeas corpus*, and Judge Pearson issues the writ commanding the return of his body before him, and summoning Col. Mallett to produce him. The Colonel certifies—"I have arrested Walton under authority from the Secretary of War, as a person who "attempted to avoid the service," and Col. Mallett, swears to this certificate. What then can Judge Pearson do? Can he attach Col. Mallett for contempt? or with a sheriff's *posse* take Walton out of his hands? The law says not. For Col. Mallett has the AUTHORITY from the Secretary of War, and by the law, such an officer is not bound, in answer to the writ, to appear in person or return the body. This is plain enough—but he is only to make a certificate and swear to it that he holds the person, Walton, as a prisoner, who is attempting to avoid the service, by virtue of the Secretary's authority—and this is final and conclusive of the case. Whereupon the proceedings "shall immediately cease"—the Judge shall not be allowed to proceed in any investigation of the fact, whether the certificate be true or not.

But to guard against the exercise of any arbitrary or despotic authority, the superior officer of Col. Mallett, up to the Secretary and President, supervise the case.

And still further to check against military injustice, the proceedings under *habeas corpus* are not quashed, but only "CEASED" during the suspension of the writ; still leaving to any oppressed citizen his right to a hearing when the safety of the country shall enable Congress to remove the suspension, and restore the privilege. We have not seen Judge Pearson's decision. We have a curiosity to see it. It will no doubt be a remarkable illustration of an every day fact, that how easily a prejudice to the person wholly unseen, may control and mislead a powerful and astute mind. Just as we see a weak and sickly child drive over a precipice a strong and spirited steed, who, unconscious of his strenth, obeys to his destruction a rein that he could readily snap asunder.

### The Fate of the Coquette.

In the mysterious dispensations of Providence which gives no good on earth wholly unmixed with evil, even woman forms no exception to the rule. Best of earthly treasures, and freest of terrestrial metals, she is not wholly without her alloy. There are not many pennyweights of gold without some grains of copper, and oftimes so shining, that an unpracticed essayist can with difficulty tell the genuine. Our reflections turn in this channel by our frequent observations of the *debut*, the *play*, and the *finale* of that class of young women who are satisfied to be coquettes.—Their characters are not unworthy of our study. It is no easy part to play with a success that pays expenses. Beauty, wit, intelligence, captivation, attraction, command, submission—are like essentials of the character. The knowledge of men, the detection of assailable weakness, the points to be surrendered, the forts to be held, the strategy and the tactics by which the battle field may be gained and the prisoners held, are lessons in coquettry as material as in war. She must have art to win—address to hold—not by the simple, but strong and enduring tie of faith and of affection—for that would be no longer the coquette—but she must have those eazing, vexing, provoking, yet winning and controlling ways, that drive off and seduce back the victim unresisting and submissive. That capacity for sarcastic speech and ironic epithet that bite and sting—but so gently put, that the very infliction bears the balsam that heals the wound—she must have that inimitable assurance that can play off deadly rivals and detested foes against each other—and like the equestrian in the ring, not lose the stride of either.

We don't know enough about the sex to fill out the features to a perfect face.

We have seen *Politicians* of our day as coquettish as a girl. Conscious of their political grace and beauty, and proud to display it; keenly sensible of their art in entrapping and holding, and delighted to enjoy it.

We have seen these political coquettes trifle with certain affections, as a child toys with his bauble; now retaining by blandishments as a boy holds his kite by a string—now lengthening the distance by indifference—now drawing near by endearment, as the same boy lets off and takes in his cord. Now melting by flatteries, and now estranging by abuse—just managing to keep short of an irreparable rupture.

We have seen such a coquette delight to defy the people who worship him, by compelling an unwilling devotion to most obnoxious companions, just as a pretty girl would say "you shall not kiss me, unless you kiss my dog." Just so these political imitators in the school of coquetry conditionalize otherwise inestimable privileges by the most oppressive impositions. Just as Doctors bestow the boon of health sometimes, by inoculation for cow-pox. This is a charming game—the game of the coquette—no less seductive and tempting in the rough sport of politics, than in the softer posture of love. But both too, are very dangerous. The day comes to both, when the worshippers desert their altars, and men cease to listen to the "voice of the charmer, charm she never so wisely."

In the coquetry of politics, as in that of love, it is to be carried as a weight heavy enough to stimulate propulsion, yet too light to overbear the carrier—for the difference between a man who carries light weight and one who carries to much, is, that in the one instance the man lifts the weight up; in the other the weight bears the man down.

There are politicians who have all the airs, graces and practices of a coquette, out of native innocence, and are no coquettes at all. They do the most coquettish things, and never know it; and when told, for example, that they have shocked entire communities by introducing the most disagreeable associates, why they never thought of it! and wonder every body else don't admire the people they love! Sometimes they never discover until the polls come in, that there is something sometimes in bad companionship.

### Missing Letters.

It is due to the public, and to the Postmaster and Employees of the Raleigh Post Office, that public notice should be given, that the *leakage* has been discovered, and the perpetrator put out of the way of continuing his depredations upon the letters received at this Post Office. It has been ascertained that a young man not connected with the Post Office, but who had improperly been permitted to go behind the counter as he listed, has been taking letters from the boxes after the letters have been distributed for several months past. He was caught in the very act and has been bound over for trial. Unfortunately, however, he had spent all the money he had abstracted, or says he has, so that it is a dead loss to the senders—but for the future, we believe money letters will come safely to hand. The mails, we think, may be trusted again.

Along the Palus Mœotis, if the fisherman does not leave an equal share of what he catches *to the wolves*, they go immediately and tear his net to pieces. It is upon this principle, we presume, that our worthy Governor so lustily abused the original secessionists in his late speech at Wilkesboro'. It is thus he shares his spoils with the *wolves of agitation*, thinking that it is better to have fewer fish than no net.

The Governor's latherwhacking cannot be attributed to the mere sport of the thing, seeing that these very original secessionists have yielded to his administration the warmest and most disinterested support. It may be presumed, therefore, that there is some wise purpose in it; and if we cannot *see* it, it were as well to take it for granted. At present we cannot think of any other, than that the Governor has been reading the history of the wolves along the Palus, and has admired their instinctive sagacity.

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Owing to the lateness of the hour in which we completed the type-setting of Gov. Vance's Speech for yesterday's paper, we were unable to get our Western mail ready in time for the train of that morning, or for the Fayetteville stage. We mention the fact, to relieve Postmasters and Route Agents from being blamed for the non-arrival of the *Confederate*.

But we have a complaint to lodge against the Route Agent of the Western train, whoever he was, on Friday night last. We know our paper was in the mail that night; and yet not a single paper was received at Hillsboro', Chapel Hill, and other points. The other Raleigh papers also failed, and the Richmond papers. We would be obliged for the information as to the name of the Route Agent in charge of the mails on Friday night.

Since the above was written, we have received two letters from Chapel Hill, stating that the *Confederate* is received there with the most provoking irregularity. On the 27th ult., the papers of the 25th and 26th were received together—the papers of the 27th had not been received on the 29th. One correspondent writes:—"There is derangement in the mail, or foul play; because the Progress comes regular, and the other Raleigh papers. I hope you will give the Route Agents of last Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday, a "puff," or stir them up some way, so that we may get the Confederate regularly."

We have heard a good deal of complaint of the Postmaster at Durham's, and of the Route Agents on the N. C. Road. All we ask is for specific information of delinquencies, or mal-practice. We will then set matters straight.

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We wish persons who send for the *Confederate* would look at the terms of the paper before writing for it. Not a few send $3 and say send me the Weekly six months for the enclosed. We can't do it. The price is $12, for six months for the Daily. $7 for 6 months for the Tri-weekly, and $5 for six months for the Weekly—and no less.

### Papers for the Army.

The difficulty of subscribers to newspapers receiving them in the army, has long been a source of annoyance and perplexity to Publishers, who are anxious to secure the prompt and regular transmission of their issues to their subscribers in the army. We are glad to learn from the Richmond Whig that to obviate the difficulties that have hitherto intervened, Publishers are allowed the privilege of marking their papers "Post-paid," when they have prepaid the postage to the Postmaster. With this understanding, we hope all who order the Confederate, for the Army, will also enclose money to pre-pay postage.

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We can't send bills for Marriage and Obituary Notices. They must be sent with the notices, $2 for all under ten lines—longer ones in proportion.

### A Bungling Falsehood Corrected.

The subjoined paragraphs, followed by ingenious vituperation of the Secretary of the Navy, and labored comments upon his alleged ignorance of the circumstances of the capture of the Harriet Lane, recently appeared in the Mobile Register, copied from the Texas Telegraph:

"UNHEARD OF IGNORANCE.—We take the following from the report of Mr. Mallory, the well-informed and very efficient Secretary of the Confederate Stats Navy:

"'On the 1st of January, some of our naval officers manned a steamer and two schooners, in which they sailed from the harbor of Galveston and captured the United States gunboat Harriet Lane, safely withdrawing her out of the reach of the other United States vessels, then blockading that port. The Harriet Lane has since been put into complete order, and has on board a sufficient number of officers and men, ready for an opportunity to distinguish themselves. Owing to the vigilance of the enemy, I have not deemed it advisable to give orders for this vessel to attempt any offensive operations.'"

In this age of reckless assertion and economy of truth, says the Richmond Sentinel, it may surprise but few to learn that the entire statement, every word of it, is simple fiction. The Secretary made no report upon the subject, and the statement is but a shallow device to point a slander. We deem it the more important to correct this misrepresentation, from the fact that the telegram which we published on yesterday, from Houston, shows that the citizens there have been imposed on by the fraud. What are the motives which prompt the invention of calumnies, as weapons of assault against the officers of Government, we need not stop to inquire. Certainly an explanation is due to the public from those who seem to be at the origin of this abuse of their confidence.

# TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.


Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


### From East Tennessee.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 29.

Bryan's, Robertson's and Anderson's Brigades have re-enlisted, and a large portion of Johnson's Divison, and in fact nearly the whole command have done so. The best feeling prevails throughout the army. Heavy rain falling all day.

### From Georgia.

DALTON, Feb. 29.

All quiet this morning; a light rain fell last night. The enemy retired behind Chickamauga; a portion were sent back to Chattanooga, and the remainder have gone into camp at Lyner's Station, Ottawlh and Red Ford, on Chickamauga. Our cavalry is beyond Ringgold. Wolford's Yankee cavalry went towards Cleveland. The Federal General Porter is reported killed by a shell, in a skirmish in Wall Creek Gap.

Hindman, it is reported, has resigned.

Yankee Dispatches state that Longstreet has fifty thousand men and 18 batteries.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation, relieving Brownsville, Texas, from Blockade.

Major Gen. Wm. Preston arrived at Havana and left for Vera Cruz on the 21st of February. Nashville despatches mention the capture of the brother of the late Gen. Zollicoffer near Columbia, Tennessee.

### From General Lee's Army.

GORDONSVILLE, March 1.

The raiders are falling back from Charlottesville Road as they came. They burnt Burnly's flour mill, six miles from Charlottesville, on yesterday evening. The enemy's lower raiders captured Col. H. P. Jones, Captains D. Emonte, Garber, Channing, Page, Watson and two Lieutenants of the artillery at Frederick Hall. The enemy did very little damage at Frederick Hall. Rain falling.

ORANGE C. H., March 1.

The enemy's raiding party got within two miles of Charlottesville yesterday evening, when Beckham's Horse Artillery and Major Mason, with a body of dismounted furloughed men, met and drove them back across Rivanna river. The enemy's camp fires were visible four miles from Charlottesville. Last night another party of the enemy's cavalry crossed below, at Ely's Ford, and reached Frederick Hall on yesterday, tearing up the track, but did not catch the train, which was signalled in time to return to Gordonsville. The enemy are also demonstrating in our front. Such arrangements have been made as ought to ensure the capture of the Charlottesville raiders. Rain falling.

RICHMOND, March 1.

The Yankee cavalry which crossed the Central Railroad near Frederick Hall yesterday, divided into two columns—one moving in the direction of James River Canal, the other to Ashland thence to the vicinity of this city. The former appeared at the farm of Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, in Goochland county, this forenoon, and burned all the flour and saw mills in the vicinity. General Wise, on a visit to his son-in-law, on adjoining farm, was apprised of their approach in time to make his escape.

Other columns, accompanied by artillery, appeared on the Brook road, six miles north-west of the city, this forenoon. They were kept in check by a battery, and troops manning a few sections of Light Artillery. Shot and shell were exchanged for about two hours, when the Yankees finally withdrew in the direction of Mechanicsville, burning the trestle-work of the Central Railroad, over the Chickahominy in their retreat.

Our loss in the artillery duel, one killed and seven wounded. Neither the force nor loss of the enemy ascertained. The movement was apparently a repetition of Kilpatrick's raid of last year. It is feared some damage has been done to the canal.

LATEST REPORT.—Four regiments of Yankees are advancing by Westham or River road—supposed to be the force which went to Goochland. Heavy volleys of musketry have been heard in that direction within the last half hour.

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The falling back of Gen. Longstreet is no longer a secret, and, we are gratified to learn, through direct sources, was not prompted by any pressure on the part of the enemy. The probability is that he retired from his position in order to subsist his army better, as well as for other reasons imprudent to mention at this time.

### MARRIED,

At Newberry, S. C., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. Lucien Lance, Capt. JOHN KIRKLAND, C. S. A., of Hillsboro', N. C., to Miss FANNIE H. youngest daughter of the late James McLaren, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.

## New Advertisements.


**Bank of Cape Fear,**
RALEIGH, March 1st, 1864.

DEPOSITORS and Banks are requested to draw their balances from this Bank by the 25th instant, and all balances left in Bank on the 31st instant, will be funded in 4 per cent. Confederate States bonds, and paid to said depositors.
31 2-3t* W. H. JONES, Cashier.

FOR SALE.—TEN BALES OF GOOD COTTON. Apply to
31 2-6t*. J. McKIMMON.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act for the counties of Carteret, Craven, Jones and Onslow, vice H. C. Jones, removed, hereby cautions the public from transacting any business with H. C. Jones as Receiver. Any person having any business with the Receiver, will address me at Mosely Hall, N. C.
3. 2—6t. C. S. WOOTEN, Receiver.

NOTICE.—The BANKS at GREENSBORO', N. C., will decline to pay undrawn dividends, certificates of deposit, and checks of any date prior to the 28th of March next, except in the currency now existing, and as now rated and valued; and all those entitled to dividends, and holders of such certificates and checks, are requested to present the same to us forthwith and receive payment.
Feb. 27, 1864.
WM. A. CALDWELL, Cashier Farmers' Bank North Carolina.
M. STEVESON, Cashier Bank of Washington, North Carolina.
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina.
D. P. WEIR, Treas'r Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
31 2-taw3w*.

Fayetteville, January 13, 1864—Wanted.—A lady who is fully competent to teach music on the Piano and the English Branches, to take charge of a small school in a family near Fayetteville. Address, BOX 202,
jan 18-w3t Fayetteville, N. C.

For Sale.—28 Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock.
21-d3t* W. H. JONES, Agent.